



The Farmville Enterprise

Welcome to FARMVILLE
The Busiest
Town in U. S. A.

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF ILLITERATES

Bill Introduced in Their Behalf—Church Organization Will Also Give Practical Aid.

PROMOTE EDUCATION

The Significant Movement of the Times Is That of the Centenary of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—Will Spend Millions Among the Uneducated.

The fact that several thousand soldiers were unable to understand the orders given them from their superiors and that many, many thousands could not sign their own names to their questionnaires brought to light a condition so serious that two Southern Representatives at Washington are now introducing bills to promote the education of illiterates throughout the length and breadth of America. Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, has introduced a bill in the Senate "to promote the education of illiterates, of persons unable to understand and use the English language, and other resident persons of foreign birth," and the same measure has been introduced in the House by Hon. William B. Bankhead, of Alabama.

The introduction of this important bill means a great deal to the South, which, because of its negro and mountain whites, has long borne a reputation for illiteracy out of proportion to that of the rest of the country. Just what steps will be immediately taken as the result of the passage of the education of illiterates bill at Washington cannot be stated at this time, but certainly, practical measures will be put into operation for the establishment of schools in both rural districts and cities.

The government are at work on the same problem—the establishment of schools in the heart of tenement districts and rural communities being a matter of first importance with all of them. One of the most significant movements of the times in this connection is that of the Centenary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, because that denomination will expend within the next five years over \$3,000,000 among the uneducated classes in the Southern and Western States. The church is to raise a fund of \$35,000,000 in an eight-day drive in April, the financial campaign being a part of the Centenary Celebration of the denomination. The money is being raised with a view to putting the work of the church on a business basis, the church considering its duty to the illiterates here in America to be among the matters of first importance which it should undertake. A survey has been made and the result of the campaign will be the apportionment of \$3,000,000 among the various illiterate populations as follows: Mountain population, \$750,000; immigrant, \$900,000; negroes, \$500,000; Indians, \$150,000; cotton-mill population, \$150,000; Christian literature for all of them, \$100,000.

With the definite step undertaken at Washington, with one denomination already completing its plans for furthering the work among them, and with other churches and organizations getting ready to join hands in their behalf, it is more than possible that the illiterates of the South are in a fair way to soon become educated citizens of the United States.

000.	Potatoes—397,676,000 bushels, \$475,781,000.
	Hay—75,459,000 tons, \$1,532,473,000.
	Tobacco—1,340,019,000 pounds, \$374,318,000.
	Apples—273,632,000 barrels, \$229,990,000.

BUYING LIVES, ONE PURPOSE OF LOAN

Your Victory Liberty Bond Subscriptions Will Help Pay for Saving of Hundreds of Thousands of "Doughboys"

One of the features of the coming Victory Liberty Loan is that it will, in part, pay the cost of saving the lives of more than 500,000 French and thousands of our allies, according to Lewis B. Franklin, Director of the U. S. War Loan Organization.

The speed and bravery of the American doughboy affected the Germans on the front line more than it



LEWIS B. FRANKLIN
War Loan Director.

did the men at German general headquarters," states Mr. Franklin, "but the fact that America was preparing for a drive on Berlin struck terror to the general staff.

"And those millions and billions of dollars spent were far from being wasted in an unnecessary preparation. I feel that the fact that money was spent and that an enormous output of munitions was ready was the controlling factor in the weakening of the German general staff, and that it caused their message to the Kaiser that they were beaten and that he must sue for peace. And the way I see it is that this money, instead of being wasted, can be written down as having saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of American men who would have been sacrificed had the war continued another year.

"That is the money we are going to ask the American people for in the Liberty Loan. We are going to ask them for the money to bring our boys home safe and sound, instead of leaving them buried in France. And when the people of America realize what this money did, we are not going to find that they are lacking in patriotism to 'come across.'

OFFICIAL TRADE MARK OF THE
1919 WAR SAVINGS STAMPS



(The picture of Benjamin Franklin reproduced above appears on the War Savings Stamp of the new series.)

Gold Coin Grip and Influenza
EXALTING MIND GAMES Tables remove the
care. There is only one "Doughnut"
E. W. GROVES speaks on page 10.

NOT ASHAMED OF THE BILL



Which Road Are You Traveling?

There are two roads in life. One leads to a magnificence of nothingness. The other leads to success. Both are lined with sign posts to show the weary traveler in which direction he is moving. But many people go along their way on the road, or in seeming in dreamland, never noticing that they are traveling on the wrong highway. Do you know which road you are traveling? Have you the sign posts. The end of one will find you empty handed. The end of the other will find you with funds for a sunny opportunity—

with War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds working for you at over 4% interest.

Grandstand Road.
"This is on me."
"Only more of the same."
"Charge this."
"Here, boy."
"Where do we go from here?"
"Let's have another round."
"You can go home any time."
"Four money's no good."
"I can't be bothered with small change."
"The sky's the limit."
"I'm paying for this."
"Don't be a piker."
"It's all in a lifetime."
"More where this came from."
"Easy come, easy go."
"Eat, drink and be merry."

Thrift Road.
"The price of this."
"Thank you."
"I can't afford that."
"Give me your best price."
"I'll carry this."
"I promised my wife."
"I need the money."
"Let me pay my share."
"I can get along without this."
"I'll get it as I need it."
"Is it worth seeing?"
"A penny is as good in my pocket."
"This is what I've gotten for my money."
"I could, but there are more necessary things to be taken care of first."

In A Red Triangle Dug-Out Overseas



Y. M. C. A. men find no dug-outs with our men on the French front in the bad old days before the armistice was signed, and it became possible for the American veterans to take their recreation out in the open. Here in the dimly lighted underground rooms, refreshments were served, and an opportunity was given the boys to write home, indoor games were played and occasionally some more athletic games such as boxing. It was even possible sometimes to put on a moving picture show for the boys in their time of

METHODIST LEADERS RETURN FROM FRANCE

Three prominent leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have just landed in America, after spending two months in Europe, where they went for the purpose of investigating actual conditions and deciding upon a program for the expenditure of \$5,000,000, which sum will be allotted to European upbuilding by the Centenary Commission of the denomination. The three returning church leaders are Bishop James Atkins, Chairman of the Centenary Commission; Bishop Walter Lambuth, who has been in Europe for nearly a year in the interest of his church; and Dr. W. W. Pinson, General Secretary of the Mission Board.

Dr. Pinson and Bishop Atkins returned to the headquarters of the denomination at Nashville the latter part of the week, and Bishop Lambuth went directly to his home at Oakdale, California.

While the plans for the European work have not been announced as yet, the returning members of the commission say that they have mapped out a very satisfactory program and that five million dollars of the Centenary fund will be expended in upbuilding schools and churches in the devastated lands of Belgium, Italy and France.

Red Triangle Men Tell Of Serving At Chateau Thierry

The Y. M. C. A. has been criticized because it was said that it had no one at the fighting in the region of Chateau Thierry. The other day, Ernest C. Bardwell, a New York man, came back from France, broken in health because of his strenuous work in that region.

Mr. Bardwell was one of a party of Y. M. C. A. men who entered Chateau Thierry village with supplies at 10 o'clock on the morning of July 22 and worked all day and far into the night serving the boys who were being back the German counter-attacks. The last German prisoners, he said, were taken out of Chateau Thierry at 11:30 o'clock on the same morning.

The work of the Y. M. C. A. in Macedonia is rapidly extending over the newly-opened areas, and in the present state of our heavy responsibilities devolve upon C. W. Bates, the secretary in charge at Salonica. Centres have been opened in Serbia at Vranja, Nish, Monastir and other towns, and in the capital city, Belgrade, the Y. M. C. A. is now established in a good building. Percival Whitley, son of the deputy speaker of the English House of Commons, is developing the Association's work in Northern Bulgaria, while on Turkish soil Mr. Howard Bradley has planted the Red Triangle in Constantinople itself.

KHAKI SOLDIERS DID NOT LET UP

And the Nation Will Show That It Stands Behind Them in the Victory Liberty Loan Drive.

More than a million of Uncle Sam's boys are "over there" looking after the common good of the world. And they will have to stay upon the job until it is done; until things are righted again; until order is brought out of chaos.

While they are overseas they must be taken care of adequately; they must be clothed and fed and lodged comfortably. Uncle Sam estimates that it costs \$23.27 a year to equip and maintain a soldier in Europe.

Part of the proceeds from the coming Victory Liberty Loan will be devoted to caring for the "doughboys." Part of it will go into the rehabilitation fund for putting the injured soldiers back upon their feet. Part of it will go for insurance claims. The rest of it will go to meet the hundred and one other demands for this greatest of world emergencies since the dawn of civilization.

Every mother's son of them did his part, helped insure liberty and justice for the world at large and restore Uncle Sam to his rightful position in the estimation of the nations of earth.

They did their duty fully, these boys who won. They fought to the end, through fire and flood. They never talked about letting up.

This is no time for Americans to think of letting up. The nation must stand by its guns, by its records; by Uncle Sam and must make the next loan another big success.

THRIFTGRAMS

God helps those who help themselves.—Buy War Savings Stamps.
Spend one penny less than thy clear gain.—Buy War Savings Stamps.
Look before, or you'll find yourself behind.—Buy War Savings Stamps.
Saving as well as getting.—Buy War Savings Stamps.
Remember that money is of the prolific, generating nature.—Buy War Savings Stamps.

TEXAS PREPARING TO REDUCE ACREAGE

Along the Same Lines That Are Being Followed in Other Southern States.

Press dispatch from Dallas says: Cotton growers, with 1,000,000 bales stored away, see danger of losing money.

Fearing cotton prices will sink near the pre-war levels, unless measures are taken to prevent it, Southern cotton growers are joining in a movement for general reduction of 1919 acreage. In Texas the move has taken the form of a pledge to reduce acreage to two-thirds of that of 1918. The State Agricultural Department is emphasizing the benefits of planting grain on the acreage thus saved.

The Government crop report placed last year's Texas production at 2,550,000 bales. Cotton was around 35 cents a pound at the close of the picking season, but many growers and some speculators felt it would reach 40 cents and did not sell. Prices fell, however, with the signing of the armistice, and since then have been wavering between 21 and 25 cents.

Bankers who loaned money to growers found their security diminished, and plantation owners found their crops of less value than when harvested. Texas growers estimate there are 1,500,000 bales stored by individuals and in the compresses. They declare much of this has been damaged by winter rains.

While cotton at 21 to 25 cents is higher than before the war, growers say production costs is so much higher that they will lose money at 25 cents a pound.

Last year's government reports placed the Texas acreage at 11,235,700. By reducing this one-third, bankers and agriculturists feel that prices can be held to a point that will bring a profit and also bring a higher price for the unmoored crop of 1918.

The council of defense chairman in each county and the county agricultural agent have been named as committees to aid in an extensive advertising campaign to persuade all planters to sign the two-thirds acreage pledge.

VICTORY CROPS GOOD

When you have a chance to lay to a few more government bonds as a good investment for your family, by no means neglect the opportunity.

There cannot be a better investment than a Victory Liberty Bond, with first call on all the resources of the United States. The crops of "Victory Year," as reported by the government, added about \$17,000,000,000 to our wealth. Here are just a few of the principal items:

Corn—2,152,214,000 bushels, \$4,528,215,000.
Wheat—617,100,000 bushels, \$1,374,628,000.
Oats—1,528,359,000 bushels, \$1,092,423,000.
Barley—254,375,000 bushels, \$225,263,000.
Rye—49,193,000 bushels, \$124,947,000.